

RECIDIVISM

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
JUVENILE RECIDIVISM REPORT 1998 - 2001

MAINE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
<http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch>

**The 1998-2001 Annual Recidivism Report is issued by
the Maine Department of Corrections, Division of
Juvenile Services, and produced by the
Maine Statistical Analysis Center.**

**This report is dedicated to Jim Hussiere,
friend and colleague.
We miss you.**

**Author
Moire Kenny**

October 2004

About the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) operates as a collaborative service of the University of Southern Maine's Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service, Institute for Public Sector Innovation, and the Maine Department of Corrections. The SAC is partially supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and is part of a network of member SACs maintained and coordinated by the Justice Research and Statistics Association.

The SAC collects, analyzes, and disseminates criminal justice data and information to criminal justice professionals, policy makers, researchers, students, advocates, and the public. The Maine SAC is working toward becoming the repository and clearinghouse not only for completed projects, but also for works-in-progress by researchers, students, policy analysts, and practitioners.

About the Muskie School of Public Service

The Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service educates leaders, informs public policy, and strengthens civic life through its graduate degree programs, research institutes and public outreach activities. By making the essential connection between research, practice, and informed public policy, the School is dedicated to improving the lives of people of all ages, in every county in Maine and every state in the nation.

All reports are available on the Maine Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center Website at <http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch>

Table of Contents

Index of Tables	
Executive Summary Key Findings	1
Methodology Background Data Collection Measurement Analysis	3
Overview of First Time Offenders and Offenses	5
Analysis of First Time Offenders and Offenses by Cohort	8
Analysis of Recidivist Offenders and Offenses	11
County Level Analysis	14
Female Offenders	18
Sex Offenses	21
Implications	23
References	24
Appendix I: Department of Juvenile Services Case Management Flowchart	25
Appendix II: Offense Listing by Type	26
Appendix III: Tables	27
Appendix IV: County Level Data	29
Credits	35

Index of Tables:

Table 1: Demographics of all juveniles first adjudicated 1998 through 2001

Table 2: The offenses first time juvenile offenders were adjudicated for from 1998 through 2001

Table 3: The type of offenses adjudicated in each age group 1998-2001

Table 4: The number of juveniles adjudicated and the number of offenses they were adjudicated for by cohort

Table 5: Age and gender of juveniles at first adjudication by cohort

Table 6: The number of juveniles adjudicated by class of crime by cohort

Table 7: The type and class of offenses juveniles were adjudicated for by cohort

Table 8: Offenses most frequently adjudicated by cohort

Table 9: The recidivism rate for each cohort as of November, 2003

Table 10: Juveniles who have been adjudicated 3 or more times

Table 11: The number of recidivists and recidivism rates for each cohort at annual intervals

Table 12: Recidivism rates for each age group at one year

Table 13: The class of first offenses compared to the class of recidivating offenses

Table 14: The type of first offenses compared to the type of recidivating offenses

Table 15: A comparison of the offenses most frequently adjudicated at first and recidivating adjudications

Table 16: Population of juveniles 10 to 17 residing in each of the five counties

Table 17: The number of juveniles adjudicated by county for each cohort

Table 18: The number of offenses first adjudicated in each county by cohort

Table 19: The number of felony offenses adjudicated in each county for each cohort

Table 20: The proportion of each offense type by each county

Table 21: Recidivism rates as of November 1, 2003 by county

Table 22: Juveniles who have been adjudicated 3 or more times

Table 23: The number of recidivists and the recidivism rate at one year for each county by cohort

Table 24: The number of recidivists and the recidivism rates as of November 1, 2003 by gender for each county

Table 25: The number of females adjudicated and the number of offenses they were adjudicated for by cohort

Table 26: Age of female offenders at first adjudication by cohort

Table 27: The type and class of offenses female offenders were adjudicated for by cohort

Table 28: First offenses females are most frequently adjudicated by cohort

Table 29: Recidivism rates as of November 1, 2003 by gender

Table 30: Recidivism rates for female offenders as of November 1, 2003 by cohort

Table 31: Number of female recidivists and recidivism rates for female offenders for each cohort at annual intervals

Table 32: The number of juveniles adjudicated for sex offenses and the number of offenses for which they were adjudicated by cohort

Table 33: Age at which juveniles were adjudicated for sex offenses by cohort

Table 34: The type of sex offenses for which juveniles were adjudicated by cohort

Table 35: The class of sex offenses for which juveniles were adjudicated for by cohort

Index of Graphs:

Graph 1: Felony adjudications by type of offense.

Graph 2: Misdemeanor adjudications by type of offense.

Graph 3: The proportion of person, property and drug offenses adjudicated for each age group

Graph 4: The proportion of all person and property crimes adjudicated as felonies for each cohort

Graph 5: The proportion of all person, property, drugs and alcohol crimes female offenders were adjudicated for by cohort

Tables in Appendix III:

Table A1: Class and type of first offenses adjudicated by cohort

Table A2: The number offenses for which males and females were adjudicated by cohort

Table A3: Class and type of recidivating offenses adjudicated by cohort

Table A4: The demographics of juveniles first adjudicated in each county

Table A5: Recidivism rates at one year by age for each county

Table A6: The class and type of recidivist offenses by county

Tables in Appendix IV: County Level Data

Juvenile Offenders

Current Recidivism Rates

Recidivism Rates at one year

First Offenses 1998

First Offenses 1999

First Offenses 2000

First Offenses 2001

1. Executive Summary

The 2001 Recidivism Report is the latest in a series of juvenile recidivism reports developed by the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)¹ for the Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC) Division of Juvenile Services (DJS). The purpose of this report is to gain a better understanding of juvenile offenders and the crimes they are adjudicated for through examination of the available data.

This report provides a detailed profile of juvenile offenders and adjudicated crimes in Maine between January 1, 1998 and December 31, 2001. The four annual cohorts (1998-2001) comprise 4,630 juvenile offenders and 10,566 adjudicated offenses. Recidivism rates to date, as well as recidivism rates at one year, are calculated for each of the four annual cohorts. County level data and data on female offenders and juveniles adjudicated for sex offenses are also provided.

For the purpose of this report, recidivism is defined as **any individual recording a second adjudication date in the state of Maine's juvenile court system for offenses committed before the age of 18.**² Adjudication occurs when a court makes a finding in a juvenile case that the allegations contained in a petition are supported beyond a reasonable doubt (see Appendix I).³

Key Findings:

FIRST TIME OFFENDERS

- The number of juveniles adjudicated rose 43% between 1998 and 2001 (see Table 4).
- Misdemeanor offenses account for the entire increase in adjudications between 1998 and 2001 (see Table 6).
- Seventy percent of all felony offenses committed by juveniles are property offenses (see Graph 1).
- The number of female offenders adjudicated in 2001 increased 81% over the 1998 cohort. Male juvenile offenders saw an increase of 34% in adjudications (see Table 5).
- The number of juveniles adjudicated aged 10 to 13 decreased 11% between 1998 and 2001 (see Table 5).⁴
- Drug offenses rose by 216% between 1998 and 2001 (see Table 7).

RECIDIVISTS

- Thirty-five percent of all juveniles had recidivated as of November 1, 2003 (see Table 9).
- Thirty-nine percent of all recidivists were adjudicated 3 or more times (see Table 10).

¹ The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) operates as a collaborative service of the University of Southern Maine's Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service, Institute for Public Sector Innovation, and the Maine Department of Corrections. The SAC is partially supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and is part of a network of member SACs maintained and coordinated by the Justice Research and Statistics Association.

² When the court finds that the allegations of a petition are supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, the court shall adjudge that the juvenile committed the crime and shall, in all such adjudications, issue an order of adjudication (MRS S. 3310-5A, Ferdico, 2002-2003).

³ There are several ways juveniles can be diverted prior to reaching an adjudicatory hearing. Law enforcement agents may choose to refer a juvenile to DJS, divert the juvenile to a community program, or take no further action. If the juvenile is referred to DJS, a Juvenile Community Corrections Officer decides whether to impose a sole sanction (i.e. community service), contract for an informal adjustment, or petition the court for an adjudicatory hearing (DJS, Report for 2000-2001).

⁴ Early onset of delinquent behavior, defined here as involvement with the criminal justice system, relates to more serious offending and greater involvement in serious offenses over a longer period of time, and can be a useful risk marker in regard to chronic serious involvement (Tolan, 1995).

- The recidivism rate at one year for the 2001 cohort was 3 percentile points lower than the recidivism rate for the 1998 cohort (see Table 11).

COUNTIES

- Each of Maine's five most populous counties experienced increases in adjudications between 1998 and 2001 (see Table 17).⁵
- Kennebec County had the largest increase in adjudications between 1998 and 2001 at 89% (see Table 18).
- Kennebec County had the highest recidivism rate of any county at 51% for all juveniles first adjudicated between 1998 and 2001 (see Table 21).

FEMALE OFFENDERS

- Twenty-one percent of all offenses for which females were adjudicated were assault offenses (see Table 28).⁶
- Female juvenile offenders recidivated at a lower rate, 29% vs. 36%, than male juvenile offenders (see Table 29).
- The recidivism rate for female juvenile offenders at one year declined 5 percentage points from 1998 to 2001 (see Table 31).

SEX OFFENSES

- The number of juveniles adjudicated for sex offenses has declined 24% since 1998 (see Table 32).
- Seventy percent of adjudicated juvenile sex offenses were adjudicated as felonies (see Table 35).

⁵ Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot and York counties (U.S. Census Bureau)

⁶ Assault is a class D misdemeanor offense (Ferdico, 2002)

2. Methodology

BACKGROUND

In 1999, the Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC) Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) contracted with the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) at the Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service to analyze data contained in an existing database, the Department of Corrections Information System (DOCIS). The Maine SAC worked with DJS to redesign the database in order to meet MDOC reporting standards. The resulting 'Recidivism Database' was implemented across each of the four juvenile services regions in Maine.

A quality assurance review process required manual record review of all first adjudication cases in 1998 to gather several basic data elements and was repeated for the 1999, 2000 and 2001 cohorts. SAC research staff and DJS staff identified and entered the missing data elements into the Recidivism Database. The implementation of the statewide Recidivism Database, along with the quality assurance review process, greatly enhanced data integrity for reporting purposes.

In November 2003, when MDOC officially moved to a new correctional information management system (CORIS), data contained in the Recidivism Database was migrated to the new system. This report utilizes data contained in the Recidivism Database as of November 1, 2003. Data for future reports will be culled from the new CORIS system.

DATA COLLECTION

Information on juvenile offenders in the state of Maine was collected, entered and maintained in the Recidivism Database until DJS transitioned to CORIS in November of 2003. A de-identified copy of the final version of the database was extracted and analyzed for this report. These data were updated with information gathered through a quality assurance review process in which files of all first time juvenile offenders in Maine were reviewed and updated.

MEASUREMENT

For the purpose of this report, recidivism is defined as **any individual recording a second adjudication date in the state of Maine's juvenile court system for offenses committed before the age of 18**. DJS has chosen re-adjudication as its measure of recidivism because youth who are not adjudicated are not considered to have committed a juvenile crime. Re-adjudication counts only those youth whose new contact with the juvenile justice system results in the court finding that the allegations contained in a petition are supported beyond a reasonable doubt.⁷

The way recidivism is measured in this report represents a change from previous reports.⁸ The previous recidivism measure produced inconsistencies because of differences in the sentences juveniles received.

⁷ Using re-adjudication as the measure of recidivism may underestimate the true number of juveniles who recidivate, but by setting the threshold of recidivism at adjudication DJS recognizes the due process rights of youth (Ferdico, 2002).

⁸ The three previous reports on Maine's recidivism rate (1998, 1999 and 2000) defined recidivism as any juvenile adjudicated for a second offense while under the supervision of DJS or within one year of release from supervision. It should be noted that this report does not stop tracking juveniles a year after their supervision-end date, but tracks all juveniles adjudicated of a first offense until they turn eighteen years old.

Differences in sentence lengths meant that juveniles in the same cohort were being tracked for different periods of time. Research has shown that longer tracking times lead to higher recidivism rates.⁹

Slightly altering the previous definition of recidivism has enhanced the quality of the data and the integrity of the results. By tracking juvenile offenders until their eighteenth birthday, all juveniles who are adjudicated for their first offense at the same age can be followed for the same amount of time. Though not a perfect solution, tracking members of each cohort until they age out of the system produces more consistent results.¹⁰

ANALYSIS

Beginning with the 1998 Baseline Recidivism Report, each report in the series examined an annual cohort of youth and compared that year's cohort to cohorts from previous years. This report examines the 2001 cohort and trends for the four cohorts – 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

In many instances juveniles were adjudicated for more than one offense at a time. In comparisons of types and classes of offenses, all offenses are included in the comparison. However, in order to compare juveniles within and across cohorts, each juvenile is equated with only one offense. In these instances the most serious adjudicated offense is used as a basis of comparison. Felony (class A, B and C offenses), and misdemeanor, (class D, E and civil offenses), were ranked in order. If a juvenile is adjudicated for two equally serious offenses, the offenses are ranked by the type of crime. Crimes against persons are considered most serious, followed by property crimes, drug crimes and other offenses (Appendix II lists all DJS offense descriptions).

The cohorts consist of all juvenile offenders aged 10 through 17 who recorded at least one adjudication date in Maine between January 1, 1998 and December 31, 2001. Juveniles who recorded a subsequent adjudication for an offense committed before they turned 18 were classified as recidivists. The final sample consists of 4,630 juveniles. These offenders were followed until November 1, 2003, when DJS officially transitioned from the Recidivism Database to CORIS.

⁹ Bureau of Data and Research, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 1999

¹⁰ Data from each cohort has been re-analyzed to reflect this change and is consistent with the changes to the measure of recidivism as defined above.

3. Overview of first time offenders and offenses 1998-2001

The following tables provide a profile of all juveniles first adjudicated in the state of Maine for the years 1998-2001. During this period a total of 4,630 juveniles who committed 6,878 offenses were adjudicated for the first time. Table 1 summarizes the demographics of juveniles, and Table 2 summarizes the class and type of offenses, adjudicated between January 1, 1998 and December 31, 2001. More than three-quarters of juvenile offenders are male and teenagers ages 15-17 account for nearly two-thirds of first time offenders. By class, misdemeanor offenses make up nearly 75% of all juvenile offenses. Property offenses are the leading type of juvenile offense.

Table 1: Demographics of all juveniles first adjudicated 1998 through 2001

Juveniles adjudicated 1998-2001	Demographics	Number	Percentage
Gender	Male	3,609	78%
	Female	1,021	22%
Age	10-12	252	6%
	13	470	10%
	14	789	17%
	15	967	21%
	16	1,039	22%
	17	990	21%
	18*	132	3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	4,272	92%
	Black	61	1%
	Native American	54	1%
	Hispanic	32	1%
	Asian	19	1%
	Pacific Islander	3	0%
	Unknown	189	4%
Total		4,630	100%

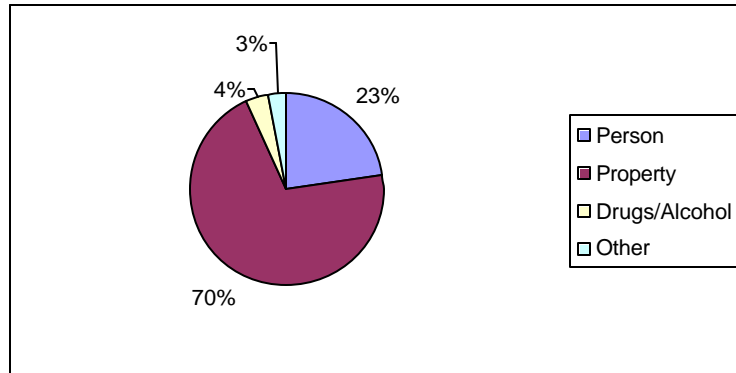
* Adjudicated offense committed before age 18.

Table 2: The offenses first time juvenile offenders were adjudicated for from 1998 through 2001

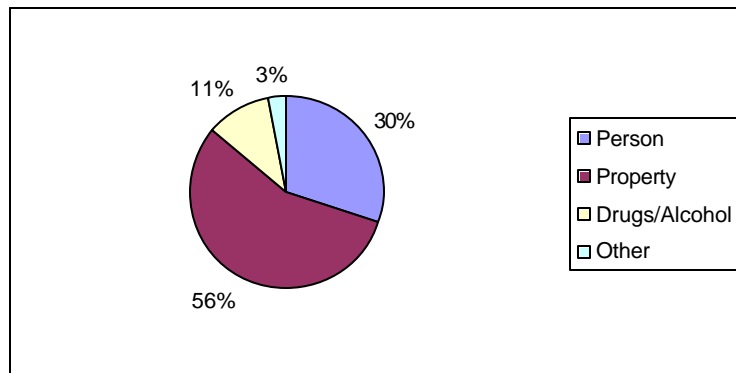
Offenses adjudicated 1998-2001	Offenses	Number	Percentage
Class	Felony	1,314	19%
	Misdemeanor	5,111	74%
	Unknown	453	7%
Type	Person	1,957	28%
	Property	4,024	59%
	Drugs/Alcohol	679	10%
	Other	210	3%
	Unknown	8	0%
Total		6,878	100%

Property offenses made up 70% of all felony adjudications between 1998 and 2001 (Graph 1). Property offenses also show the highest rate of misdemeanor adjudications at 56%, though it is a smaller proportion than felony offenses (Graph 2).¹¹

Graphs 1: Felony adjudications by type of offense (n=1,314)



Graph 2: Misdemeanor adjudications by type of offense (n=5,108*).



* Three misdemeanor offense types were unknown

The types of offenses for which juveniles are first adjudicated differ by the age of the offender (see Table 3). The proportion of total offenses that are property offenses peaks at age 15, and drug offenses climb steadily until they make up 16% of the offenses for which 17 year olds are adjudicated. The proportion of offenses that are person offenses drops each year for juveniles until age sixteen, where it levels off (see Graph 3).

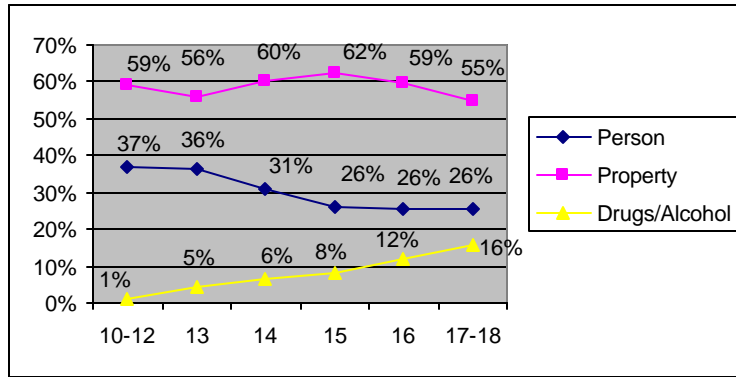
Table 3: The type of offenses adjudicated in each age group 1998-2001

Offense Type	10-12	13	14	15	16	17-18*
Person	136	245	359	384	400	433
Property	216	375	692	914	921	906
Drugs/Alcohol	4	31	72	122	188	262
Other	10	21	26	45	51	57
Unknown	0	1	2	0	2	3
Total	366	673	1,151	1,465	1,562	1,661

* Because 18 year olds adjudicated for the first time committed their offenses when they were 17 these two ages have been combined for clarity of reporting.

¹¹ See Appendix III, Table A1 for a list of the type of felonies and misdemeanors adjudicated for first time offenders 1998-2001.

Graph 3*: The proportion of person, property and drug offenses adjudicated for each age group



* Percentages were calculated by dividing the number of adjudications for each type of offense for each age by the total number of adjudications at each age, multiplied by 100 (see Table 3). This graph does not include offenses classified as "other" or offenses where the offense type was unknown. This explains why the percentages for each cohort do not add up to 100%.

4. Analysis of first time offenders and offenses by cohort

OVERVIEW

The number of juveniles adjudicated rose 43% from 1998 to 2001 (see Table 4). The change was most notable between 1999 and 2000. Though the number of adjudicated offenses increased between 1998 and 2001 as well, the rate of adjudications per juvenile has declined for each successive cohort. The increase in juvenile adjudications has occurred even though juvenile arrests rates have decreased 21% since 1998.¹²

Table 4: The number of juveniles adjudicated and the number of offenses they were adjudicated for by cohort

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001*
Number of juveniles adjudicated	948	933	1,393	1,356	4,630	+43%
Number of adjudicated offenses	1,461	1,426	2,038	1,953	6,878	+34%
Rate of offenses to juveniles**	1.54	1.53	1.46	1.44	1.49	

* Percent change from the 1998 to 2001 cohort was calculated by subtracting the 1998 baseline number from the 2001 number. The difference was divided by the 1998 baseline number and multiplied by 100.

** The rate was calculated by dividing the number of adjudicated offenses by the number of juveniles adjudicated.

JUVENILE DEMOGRAPHICS

Despite the dramatic increase in the number of first adjudications from 1998 to 2001, the number of first adjudications for juveniles 12 and under has decreased by 22%, and, despite increases in 1999 and 2000, the number of 13 year olds first adjudicated in 2001 is 4% less than it was in 1998 (see Table 5). The increase in first adjudications is most pronounced for 15, 16 and 17 year olds, with increases of 56%, 61% and 81%, respectively. While the total number of juveniles adjudicated has increased by 43%, the number of females first adjudicated has increased 81%. However, juvenile female offenders are adjudicated for multiple offenses at a lower rate than male offenders (1.32 vs. 1.54).¹³

Table 5: Age and gender of juveniles at first adjudication by cohort

Demographics		1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	% Change from 1998-2001
Age	10-12	69	64	65	54	252	-22%
	13	106	123	139	102	470	-4%
	14	167	167	244	202	780	+21%
	15	195	180	287	305	967	+56%
	16	206	194	306	333	1,039	+62%
	17	178	183	306	323	990	+81%
	18*	27	22	46	37	132	+37%
Gender	Male	773	728	1,069	1,039	3,609	+34%
	Female	175	205	324	317	1,021	+81%
Total		948	933	1,393	1,356	4,630	

* Adjudicated offense committed before age 18.

¹² Crime and Justice Data Book, 2003 Annual Report

¹³ See Appendix III, Table A2 for a list of the number of offenses male and female offenders were adjudicated for by cohort.

OFFENSES

Although the total number of juveniles adjudicated has sharply increased in the last 2 years, the number of juveniles adjudicated for felony offenses has remained relatively constant, with fewer juveniles adjudicated for felonies in 2001 than in 1998 (see Table 6). This finding is mirrored by the number of offenses adjudicated as felonies. The increase in the number of adjudicated offenses is attributable to an increase in the number of misdemeanor offenses being adjudicated. In 2001, drug and alcohol offenses made up 17% of all misdemeanor offenses, up from 7% in 1998.¹⁴

Table 6: The number of juvenile offenders and offenses adjudicated by class of crime by cohort

Class	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Felony	289	251	283	268	1,091	-7%
Misdemeanor	630	632	954	1,059	3,275	+68%
Unknown	29	50	156	29	264	0
Total offenders	948	933	1,393	1,356	4,630	
Felony	359	294	331	330	1,314	-8%
Misdemeanor	1,044	1,033	1,458	1,576	5,111	+51%
Unknown	58	99	249	47	453	-19%
Total offenses	1,461	1,426	2,038	1,953	6,878	

Though every type of offense has seen an increase in first adjudications, by far the largest increase has been in drug and alcohol adjudications which have increased by 216% since 1998. Even when the total number of adjudicated offenses decreased between 2000 and 2001, drug and alcohol adjudications rose another 46% (see Tables 7).

In each cohort, property offenses were adjudicated more often than any other offense. Though the number of adjudications for property offenses has increased, the proportion of first adjudications that are property offenses has decreased every year from 64% in 1998 to 54% in 2001 (these rates were calculated from Table 7).

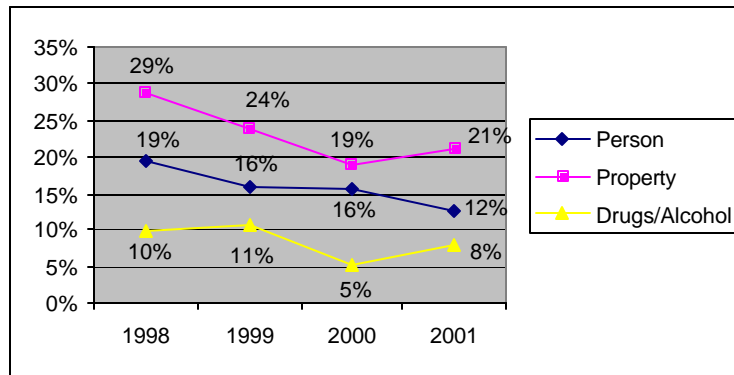
Table 7: The type of offenses juveniles were adjudicated for by cohort

Offense type	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Person	389	416	611	541	1,957	+39%
Property	939	868	1,161	1,056	4,024	+12%
Drugs/Alcohol	92	104	192	291	679	+216%
Other	41	38	68	63	210	+54%
Unknown	0	0	6	2	8	NA
Total	1,461	1,426	2,038	1,953	6,878	

¹⁴ See Appendix III, Table A1 for a breakdown of felony and misdemeanor offenses by type of offenses for each cohort.

Among felony adjudications, property offenses have seen the biggest decline in the proportion of offenses that are adjudicated as felonies (see Graph 4). From 1998 to 2001 the proportion of property offenses that were adjudicated as felony offenses declined from 29% to 21%. Person offenses have also had a consistent decrease in the proportion of offenses adjudicated as felonies.

Graph 4*: The proportion of all person, property and drug and alcohol offenses adjudicated as felonies for each cohort



*Percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of felony adjudications for each offense type¹⁵ by the total number of adjudications for that offense type (see Table 7).

Of the 168 offenses for which juveniles can be adjudicated (see Appendix II for a complete list of offenses), six offenses are adjudicated most frequently. Assault makes up 14% of all first adjudicated offenses, theft by unauthorized taking and transfer makes up 13%, criminal mischief makes up 12%, theft by deception makes up 9%, burglary makes up 8%, and criminal trespassing makes up 6% of first adjudicated offenses (see Table 8). No other single offense accounts for 3% or more of all first adjudicated offenses.

Table 8 Offenses most frequently adjudicated by cohort

Offense identification	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Assault	185	211	264	281	941	+52%
Theft by Unauthorized Taking/Transfer	143	138	276	360	917	+152%
Criminal Mischief	215	163	252	190	820	-12%
Theft by Deception	191	186	183	81	641	-58%
Burglary	137	109	161	119	526	-13%
Criminal Trespassing	82	86	108	115	391	+40%

¹⁵ See Appendix III, Table A1

5. Analysis of recidivist offenders and offenses 1998-2001

RECIDIVISM RATES

Recidivism rates as of November 1, 2003 were calculated for all four cohorts (see Table 9). The overall recidivism rate for all four cohorts is 35% with 13% of all juvenile offenders recording 3 or more adjudication dates (see Table 10). The proportion of juveniles recording multiple recidivating adjudications will in all likelihood continue to rise, especially for the 2000 and 2001 cohorts, as they have more time to re-offend. In the 1999 cohort, though only 17% of juvenile offenders have recorded 3 or more adjudications, 46% of recidivists have been adjudicated a third time.

Table 9: The recidivism rate for each cohort as of November, 2003

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Juveniles adjudicated	948	933	1,393	1,356	4,630
Recidivists	363	347	496	402	1,608
Recidivism Rate*	38%	37%	36%	30%	35%

* The recidivism rate is calculated by dividing the total number of juvenile recidivists by the total number of juveniles adjudicated for each cohort, multiplied by 100.

Table 10: Juveniles who have been adjudicated 3 or more times

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Multiple recidivists	146	160	190	126	622
% of offenders *	15%	17%	14%	9%	13%
% of recidivists **	40%	46%	38%	31%	39%

* This rate was calculated by dividing the number of juvenile offenders recording 3 or more adjudication dates (Table 10) by the total number of juveniles adjudicated (Table 9) for each cohort.

** This rate was calculated by dividing the number of juvenile offenders recording 3 or more adjudication dates (Table 10) by the total number of recidivists (Table 9) for each cohort.

Table 11 illustrates how recidivism rates increase over time. If a juvenile is adjudicated for a second time within 364 days of his first adjudication date, he is considered to have recidivated within one year. If a juvenile is re-adjudicated 365 days or more after his first adjudication date, he is considered to have recidivated in his second year. Most juvenile recidivists are re-adjudicated within one year of their initial adjudication date. The recidivism rate for the first year is relatively consistent for each cohort. Note that although the recidivism rate is lower in 2001 than in 1998, the number of juveniles that recidivated is 28% higher.

Table 11: The number of recidivists and recidivism rates for each cohort at annual intervals*

	1998	1999	2000	2001
1 year (Rate)	185 (20%)	182 (20%)	269 (19%)	236 (17%)
2 years (Rate)	279 (29%)	273 (29%)	428 (31%)	
3 years (Rate)	333 (35%)	316 (34%)		

*A juvenile who recorded a second adjudication date within 1 year (365 days) of the first adjudication date was considered to have recidivated within one year.

Recidivism rates after one year differ slightly by age group (see Table 12). Overall, juveniles adjudicated for the first time at 13 years old recidivate at a higher rate than any other age group.

Table 12: Recidivism rates for each age group at one year

Age	Juvenile offenders	Recidivists	Recidivism rate*
10-12	252	48	19%
13	470	111	24%
14	780	168	21%
15	967	216	22%
16	1,039	201	19%
17	990	128	13%
Total	4,237	872	21%

* The recidivism rate was calculated by dividing the number of juveniles adjudicated for each age group divided by the number of juveniles who recidivated within one year, multiplied by 100.

FIRST OFFENSES VS. RECIDIVATING OFFENSES

Tables 13 and 14 examine differences in class and type of first and recidivating offenses. The proportion of offenses that are felonies were 3 percentage points less for recidivating offenses than for first offenses. The proportions of both person and property crimes are 3 percentage points lower for recidivating offenses than for first offenses, while the proportion of drug and alcohol offenses is 5 percentage points higher.¹⁶

Table 13: The class of first offenses compared to the class of recidivating offenses

Class of offenses	First offenses		Recidivating offenses	
	Number	Percentage*	Number	Percentage*
Felony	1,314	19%	595	16%
Misdemeanor	5,111	74%	2,941	80%
Unknown	453	7%	152	4%
Total	6,878	100%	3,688	100%

* The percentage was calculated by dividing the number of each class of offense by the total number of offenses, multiplied by 100.

Table 14: The type of first offenses compared to the type of recidivating offenses

Type of offenses	First offenses		Recidivating offenses	
	Number	Percentage*	Number	Percentage*
Person	1,957	28%	924	25%
Property	4,024	59%	2,060	56%
Drugs/Alcohol	679	10%	557	15%
Other	210	3%	139	4%
Unknown	8	0	8	0
Total	6,878	100%	3,688	100%

* The percentage was calculated by dividing the number of each type of offense by the total number of offenses, multiplied by 100.

¹⁶ See Appendix III, Table 3A for a list of the class and type of recidivating offenses adjudicated by cohort

The specific offenses for which juvenile recidivists are adjudicated are similar to the offenses juveniles are first adjudicated for (see Table 15). The most notable difference is that 8% of all recidivating offenses are 'possession of liquor by a minor', compared to only 3% of all first offenses.

Table 15: A comparison of the offenses most frequently adjudicated at first and recidivating adjudications

Offense identification	First offenses	Recidivating offenses
Assault	14%	13%
Theft by Unauthorized Taking/Transfer	13%	17%
Criminal Mischief	12%	11%
Theft by Deception	9%	6%
Burglary	8%	7%
Criminal Trespassing	6%	4%
Possession of Liquor by Minor	3%	8%

6. County level analysis

OVERVIEW

The 16 counties in the state of Maine vary considerably in population size. County level analysis was conducted for the five counties - Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot and York - with the highest rates of adjudications and adjudicated offenses (data on the other 11 counties can be found in Appendix IV). Table 16 contains the estimated population of 10 to 17 year olds residing in each of the five counties and compares it to the averaged proportion of juveniles aged 10 to 17 adjudicated for each county. Cumberland and York Counties have the highest proportion of 10 to 17 year old residents as well as the highest proportion of juvenile offenders in the state of Maine.

Table 16: Population of juveniles 10 to 17 residing in each of the five counties⁷

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	Population*	Adjudications*
Androscoggin	11,827	11,811	11,816	11,862	8%	10%
Cumberland	26,490	26,955	29,022	29,184	19%	17%
Kennebec	13,630	13,594	13,942	14,022	9%	10%
Penobscot	16,412	16,643	16,298	16,370	11%	11%
York	20,670	20,968	22,146	22,895	15%	15%
State population	144,443	145,269	147,490	148,943	64%	63%

* Average percentage of state population and adjudications for 10-17 year olds.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS & OFFENSES

Each of the five counties has seen a significant increase in the number of juveniles adjudicated between 1998 and 2001, with Kennebec County having the largest increase at 89% (see Table 17). These five counties account for nearly two-thirds (63%) of all juveniles adjudicated statewide.

Table 17: The number of juveniles adjudicated by county for each cohort

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Androscoggin	96	103	145	134	478	+40%
Cumberland	176	113	275	201	765	+14%
Kennebec	75	108	148	142	473	+89%
Penobscot	108	111	143	144	506	+33%
York	154	149	170	201	674	+31%
Total	609	584	881	822	2,896	+35%
% of all offenders statewide	64%	63%	63%	61%	63%	

Juvenile demographics for each county differ slightly. Androscoggin adjudicates the highest proportion of juveniles 13 and under and the highest proportion of females.¹⁸

¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau.

¹⁸ See Appendix III, Table A4 for the demographics of juveniles adjudicated in the five counties.

The number of first offenses adjudicated in each county has increased since 1998 (see Table 18). Kennebec County has seen an increase of 73% in offenses first adjudicated since 1998.

Table 18: The number of offenses first adjudicated in each county by cohort

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Androscoggin	129	139	196	164	628	+27%
Cumberland	262	177	356	291	1,086	+11%
Kennebec	122	167	226	211	726	+73%
Penobscot	173	176	215	212	776	+23%
York	232	201	234	280	947	+21%

Kennebec County is also the only county to have seen an increase in the number of felony offenses adjudicated since 1998 (see Table 19). Nearly one in four (24%) offenses adjudicated in Kennebec County is adjudicated as felony offenses. Androscoggin County has seen the largest decrease (46%) in felony adjudications from 1998 to 2001. In 2001, Androscoggin County only adjudicated 6 offenses as felony offenses.

Table 19: The number of felony offenses adjudicated in each county for each cohort

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Percentage of offenses that are felony offenses	Change from 1998-2001
Androscoggin	11	16	14	6	47	7%	-46%
Cumberland	66	33	26	37	162	15%	-44%
Kennebec	38	45	40	50	173	24%	+32%
Penobscot	33	24	20	24	101	13%	-27%
York	46	35	30	29	140	15%	-37%

York and Cumberland Counties have the highest proportion of person offenses at 35% and 34% respectively. Kennebec County has the highest proportion of property offenses at 62% (see Table 20). It also has the second highest proportion of drug and alcohol offenses.

Table 20: The proportion of each offense type by each county

Offense Type	Androscoggin	Cumberland	Kennebec	Penobscot	York
Person	30%	34%	23%	26%	35%
Property	59%	55%	62%	56%	55%
Drugs/Alcohol	8%	7%	12%	15%	6%
Other	2%	4%	3%	3%	4%

RECIDIVIST OFFENDERS

Recidivism rates differ by county (see Table 21). Only 29% of juveniles first adjudicated in Cumberland County since 1998 had recidivated as of November 2003, while over half of all juveniles first adjudicated in Kennebec County had recidivated within the same time period.

Table 21: Recidivism rates as of November 1, 2003 by county

	Androscoggin	Cumberland	Kennebec	Penobscot	York
Juveniles adjudicated	478	765	473	506	674
Recidivists	173	221	240	212	202
Recidivism rates*	36%	29%	51%	42%	30%

* Recidivism rates for each county were calculated by dividing the number of recidivists for that county by the total number of juveniles adjudicated for that county, multiplied by 100.

While only 9% of first time offenders in Cumberland County go on to recidivate more than once, 23% of all first time offenders in Kennebec County go on to record 2 or more recidivist adjudications (see Table 22). Forty-five percent of juveniles who recidivate in Kennebec County are adjudicated a third time.

Table 22: Juveniles who have been adjudicated 3 or more times

	Androscoggin	Cumberland	Kennebec	Penobscot	York
Multiple recidivists	62	69	107	91	69
% of first offenders*	13%	9%	23%	18%	10%
% of recidivists**	36%	31%	45%	43%	34%

** This rate was calculated by dividing the number of juvenile offenders recording 3 or more adjudication dates (Table 22) by the total number of juveniles adjudicated (Table 21) for each county.

* This rate was calculated by dividing the number of juvenile offenders recording 3 or more adjudication dates (Table 22) by the total number of recidivists (Table 21) for each county.

At one year, the difference in recidivism rates for each county is pronounced (see Table 23). Cumberland and York Counties show an average recidivism rate of 13% at one year across all four years. Kennebec County and Penobscot County show an average recidivism rate at one year of 31% and 24%, respectively. Androscoggin County's recidivism rate at one year has fluctuated, with a high of 28% in 1998 and a low of 13% in 2001.

Table 23: The number of recidivists and the recidivism rate* at one year for each county by cohort

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Androscoggin	27 (28%)	20 (19%)	33 (23%)	18 (13%)	98 (21%)
Cumberland	25 (14%)	14 (12%)	33 (12%)	30 (15%)	102 (13%)
Kennebec	24 (32%)	40 (37%)	39 (26%)	44 (31%)	147 (31%)
Penobscot	25 (23%)	28 (25%)	39 (27%)	31 (22%)	123 (24%)
York	21 (14%)	18 (12%)	24 (14%)	24 (12%)	87 (13%)

* The recidivism rate, in parentheses, was calculated by dividing the number of recidivists in each county at one year by the total number of juveniles adjudicated in that county for each cohort, multiplied by 100.

There is great variation between in recidivism rates by age in each county. Forty percent of juveniles first adjudicated at age 14 in Kennebec County had recidivated within one year, while only 12% of juveniles had recidivated in Cumberland County.¹⁹

¹⁹ See Appendix III, Table A5 for recidivism rates at one year by age for each county.

Recidivism rates by gender also differ significantly by county (see Table 24). Kennebec County is the only county to have a higher rate of recidivism for female juvenile offenders. York County has the lowest recidivism rate for female offenders at 21%. Penobscot County has the largest discrepancy between male and female recidivists, with a difference of 15 percentage points.

Recidivist offenses do not differ significantly by class or type of offenses.²⁰

Table 24: The number of recidivists and the recidivism rates* as of November 1, 2003 by gender for each county

Gender	Androscoggin	Cumberland	Kennebec	Penobscot	York
Male	128 (39%)	181 (30%)	185 (51%)	177 (45%)	174 (32%)
Female	45 (35%)	40 (24%)	55 (52%)	35 (30%)	28 (21%)
Total	173	221	240	212	202

* The recidivism rate for each gender was calculated by dividing the number of juvenile recidivists for each gender (Table 24) by the total number of juvenile offenders for each gender²¹ in each county, multiplied by 100.

²⁰ See Appendix III, Table A6 for they class and type of recidivist offenses by county.

²¹ See Appendix III, Table A4 for the gender of juveniles adjudicated in the five counties.

7. Female Offenders

FIRST TIME OFFENDERS

Maine has seen a rise in juvenile female offending, with the number of first time female offenders increasing 81% since 1998 (see Table 25). While female adjudications have increased as a whole, adjudications for females aged 13 and younger have seen a decrease (see Table 26). The increase in adjudications has been most noticeable for females aged 16 and older when first adjudicated.

Table 25: The number of females adjudicated and the number of offenses they were adjudicated for by cohort

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change from 1998-2001
Number of females adjudicated*	175	205	324	317	+81%
Number of offenses adjudicated**	234	271	433	402	+72%
Rate of offenses to juveniles	1.34	1.32	1.34	1.27	

* Percent change from the 1998 to 2001 cohort was calculated by subtracting the 1998 baseline number from the 2001 number. The difference was divided by the 1998 baseline number and multiplied by 100.

** The rate was calculated by dividing the number of adjudicated offenses by the number of juveniles adjudicated for each cohort.

Table 26: Age of female offenders at first adjudication by cohort

Age	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
10-12	13	11	11	10	45	-23%
13	21	33	39	20	113	-5%
14	30	45	62	54	191	+80%
15	42	46	71	75	234	+79%
16	37	32	71	78	218	+111%
17	28	34	3	72	197	+157%
18	4	4	7	8	23	+100%
Total	175	205	324	317	1,021	

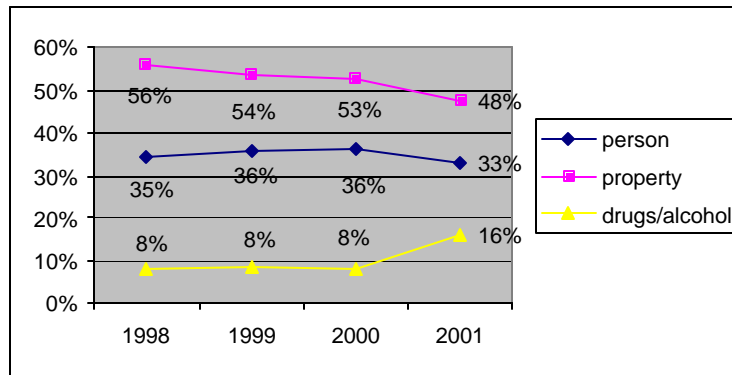
Similar to the data on all adjudicated offenses in Maine, female felony offenses have seen a decline since 1998 (see Table 27). The rise in overall adjudications is mostly attributed to misdemeanor offenses, which have seen a rise of 89% since 1998. While all types of crimes committed by females have seen an increase, drug and alcohol offenses have increased the most at 256%. Person offenses have risen 63% since 1998. Thirty-five percent of offenses that females are adjudicated for are person offenses (see Graph 5).

Table 27: The type and class of offenses female offenders were adjudicated for by cohort

	Offenses	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Class	Felony	36	28	52	33	149	-8%
	Misdemeanor	190	223	337	360	1,110	+89%
	Unknown	8	20	44	9	81	+13%
Type	Person	81	97	158	132	468	+63%
	Property	131	145	228	191	695	+46%
	Drugs/Alcohol	18	23	34	64	139	+256%
	Other	4	6	13	14	37	+250%
Total		234	271	433	402	1,340*	

* The type of one offense in 2001 was unknown

Graph 5*: The proportion of all person, property, drugs and alcohol crimes female offenders were adjudicated for by cohort



*Percentages were calculated by dividing the number of adjudications for each type of offense for each cohort by the total number of adjudications for each cohort, multiplied by 100 (Table 27). This graph does not include offenses classified as "other" or offenses where the offense type was unknown.

The first offenses that females are most frequently adjudicated for (see Appendix II for a list of all offenses) are assault at 21%, theft by unauthorized taking or transfer at 16%, theft by deception at 10%, criminal mischief at 7%, criminal trespass at 5%, possession of liquor by a minor at 4%, and disorderly conduct at 4% (see Table 28). No other single offense accounts for more than 4% of all first adjudicated offenses.

Table 28: First offenses females are most frequently adjudicated by cohort

Offense identification	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Assault	46	65	84	80	275	+74%
Theft by Unauthorized Taking or Transfer	30	34	68	87	219	+190%
Theft by Deception	31	43	42	20	136	-36%
Criminal Mischief	18	22	30	17	87	-6%
Criminal Trespass	9	17	20	20	66	+122%
Possession of Liquor	6	10	17	23	56	+283%
Disorderly Conduct	11	7	19	16	53	+46%

RECIDIVISM

Gender also seems to play a role in recidivism. Female juvenile offenders recidivate at a lower rate than male offenders, 29% vs. 36% (see Table 29 and 30).

Table 29: Recidivism rates as of November 1, 2003 by gender

Gender	First time offenders	Recidivists	Recidivism Rate*
Males	3,610	1,316	36%
Females	1,020	292	29%
Total	4,930	1,608	35%

* Male and female recidivism rates were calculated by dividing the number of recidivists for each gender by the number of first time offenders for each gender, multiplied by 100.

Table 30: Recidivism rates for female offenders as of November 1, 2003 by cohort

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Females Adjudicated	175	205	324	317	1,020
Female Recidivists	63	67	87	75	292
Total	36%	33%	27%	24%	29%

Interestingly, if we look at female re-offending at annual intervals, there is a consistent decline in female recidivism that seems to be holding up across cohorts (see Table 31). In 1998, 19% of females were re-adjudicated within one year. By 2001, though the rate had dropped to 14%, the number of female recidivists increased. Looking at data from the 1999 and 2000 cohorts, the slight decline in female recidivism rates seems to hold up over two and three years.

Table 31: Number of female recidivists and recidivism rates for female offenders for each cohort at annual intervals

	1998	1999	2000	2001
1 year (Rate)	33 (19%)	37 (18%)	46 (14%)	45 (14%)
2 years (Rate)	49 (28%)	53 (26%)	79 (24%)	
3 years (Rae)	58 (33%)	64 (31%)		

8. Sex Offenses

Juveniles who commit sex offenses account for a small percentage of juvenile offenders. Only 4% of juveniles adjudicated between January 1, 1998 and December 31, 2001 were adjudicated for sex offenses. The 180 first time offenders were adjudicated for 195 offenses (see Table 32). An additional 31 sex offenses, that were not first time offenses, were adjudicated between January 1, 1998 and November 1, 2003. Six of these additional 31 sex offenses were committed by juveniles previously convicted of a sex offense. The remaining 25 sex offenses were committed by juveniles adjudicated at a previous date for a non-sexual offense. The 226 total sex offenses adjudicated represent 2% of all offenses juveniles were adjudicated for between January 1, 1998 and November 1, 2003.

Juvenile sex offenders are overwhelmingly male. In all 4 cohorts there were a total of 6 females adjudicated for sex offenses. Over one quarter of sex offenders are first adjudicated at age 14 (see Table 33).

Table 32: The number of juveniles adjudicated for sex offenses and the number of offenses for which they were adjudicated by cohort

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Juveniles	46	49	50	35	180	-24%
Offenses	49	52	56	38	195	-22%

Table 33: Age at which juveniles were adjudicated for sex offenses by cohort

Age	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Percentage
10-12	5	7	4	2	18	10%
13	6	9	5	5	25	14%
14	11	13	12	10	46	26%
15	6	5	8	8	27	15%
16	13	3	13	4	33	18%
17	4	11	5	5	25	14%
18	1	1	3	1	6	3%
Total	46	49	50	35	180	100%

There are two sex offenses for which juveniles may be adjudicated, Gross Sexual Assault and Unlawful Sexual Contact.²² Gross Sexual Assault is a Class A, B, or C felony offense and Unlawful Sexual Contact is a Class B or C felony or a Class D misdemeanor. In all four cohorts a larger number of juveniles were adjudicated for Unlawful Sexual Contact than for Gross Sexual Assault (see Table 34). Most sexual offenses, 70%, are adjudicated as felony offenses (see Table 35).

²² A person is guilty of Gross Sexual Assault if that person compels or otherwise forces another person to engage in a sexual act. A person is guilty of Unlawful Sexual Contact if the actor intentionally subjects another person to any sexual contact. Additional elements of these crimes must be proven (see MRSA S. 253 and 255-A, Ferdico, 2002-2003).

Table 34: The type of sex offenses for which juveniles were adjudicated by cohort

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Gross sexual assault	15	24	20	13	72	-13%
Unlawful sexual contact	34	28	36	25	123	-32%
Total	49	52	56	38	195	-22%

Table 35: The class of sex offenses for which juveniles were adjudicated for by cohort

Class of Offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Percentage
Felony	34	37	39	26	136	70%
Misdemeanor	15	12	7	12	46	23%
Unknown	0	3	10	0	13	7%
Total	49	52	56	38	195	100%

9. Implications

The most important finding of this report on juvenile recidivism in Maine is that adjudicated misdemeanor offenses were solely responsible for the 43% increase in juveniles first adjudicated between 1998 and 2001. Although the recidivism rate has remained relatively constant at annual time intervals across all four cohorts, the number of juveniles who recidivated as of November 1, 2003 was 11% higher for the 2001 cohort than for the 1998 cohort, even though the 1998 cohort had 3 more years in which to recidivate. These data show that as the number of juvenile offenders who are adjudicated for first offenses increases so do the number of juveniles who recidivate, regardless of the seriousness of the first offense.

Although useful in providing information about juvenile offenders and the crimes they commit, the information and analysis in this report cannot say why more juveniles are being adjudicated for misdemeanor offenses. Though data needs to be expanded to support studies that address such questions, the results do suggest areas future research efforts might target:

- Does adjudicating juveniles for less serious offenses lead to repeated involvement in the criminal justice system, and would diverting these less serious offenders protect them against later involvement in the criminal justice system?
- What effects do sentencing practices, particularly confinement, have on recidivism rates?
- What policies or practices might account for differences in offending and recidivism rates across counties?
- What has led to the increase in female adjudications? Are juvenile female offenders less likely to be diverted for less serious offenses than juvenile male offenders?

References

Ferdico, John N. (2002) Maine Criminal Statutes 2002-2003 Edition. Farmington, ME: Franklin Printing

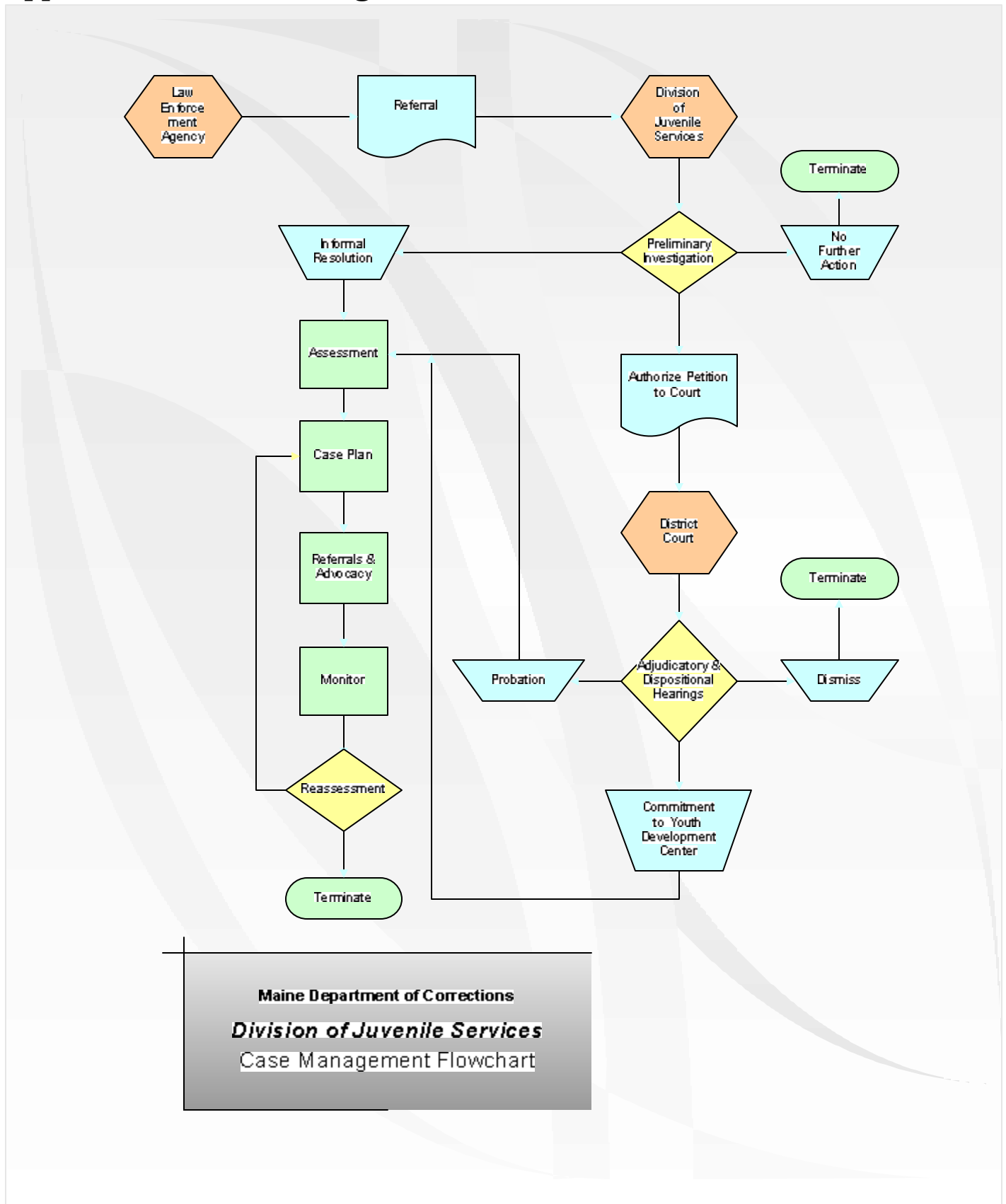
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Bureau of Data and Research (1999) *National Comparisons from State Recidivism Studies*. Management Report Number 99-13.

Hennings, Roxy (2004) *Division of Juvenile Services Report for 2001-2002*. Maine Department of Corrections.

Rubin, Mark (2004) The 2003 Annual Crime and Justice Data Book, Maine Statistical Analysis Center.

Tolan, Patrick (1995) *The implications of age of onset for delinquency risk II: longitudinal data*, Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology (online).

Appendix I: DJS Case Management Flowchart



Maine Department of Corrections
Division of Juvenile Services
Case Management Flowchart

Appendix II: Offense Listing by Type

Drugs/Alcohol:

Acquiring drugs by deception
 Aggravated operating under the influence
 Aggravated trafficking, furnishing or cultivation of scheduled drugs
 Aggravated trafficking, furnishing, or cultivation of scheduled drugs
 Consuming liquor by a minor
 Drinking Alcohol while operating motor vehicle
 Furnishing a place for minors to consume alcohol
 Furnishing liquor to a minor
 Hunting while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
 Illegal transportation of drugs by a minor
 Operating ATV while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
 Operating snowmobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
 Operating under the influence
 Operating watercraft while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
 Possessing imitation drugs
 Possession of butyl or isobutyl nitrate
 Possession of liquor by a minor
 Possession of liquor on premises licensed to sell liquor by a minor
 Possession of liquor or wine making by a minor
 Possession of marijuana
 Purchasing liquor by a minor
 Sale and use of drug paraphernalia
 Stealing drugs
 Trafficking in or furnishing counterfeit drugs
 Trafficking in or furnishing hypodermic apparatuses
 Trafficking or furnishing imitation scheduled drugs
 Transportation of liquor by a minor
 Unlawful possession of scheduled drugs
 Unlawful trafficking in scheduled drugs
 Unlawfully furnishing scheduled drugs

Other:

Abandoning an airtight container
 Abuse of corpse
 Aiding escape
 Attempting to commit a class A or B crime
 Attempting to Commit a Class C Crime
 Attempting to elude an officer
 Bribery in official and political matters
 Carrying Concealed Weapon
 Causing a catastrophe
 Conspiracy
 Conspiracy to commit a class A or B crime
 Conspiracy to commit a class C crime
 Conspiracy to commit a class D crime
 Conspiracy to commit a class E crime
 Cruelty to animals
 Engaging in prostitution
 Escape
 Failure to disperse
 Failure to report treatment of a gunshot wound

Failure to stop for an officer
 False public alarm or report
 False swearing
 Falsifying physical evidence
 Giving false age by a minor
 Giving minor false identification
 Habitual offender
 Having false identification by a minor
 Hindering apprehension or prosecution
 Impersonating a public servant
 Improper compensation for past action
 Improper compensation for services
 Improper gifts to public servants
 Improper influence
 Leaving scene of motor vehicle accident
 Maintaining an unprotected well
 Misuse of information
 Obstructing criminal prosecution
 Obstructing government administration
 Obstructing private ways
 Obstructing public ways
 Obstructing report of crime or injury
 Official oppression
 Operating after license suspension
 Passing/attempting to pass roadblock
 Perjury
 Possessing firearm by felon
 Possessing firearm without permit
 Possession of armor-piercing ammunition
 Possession of firearms in an establishment licensed for on-premises consumption of liquor
 Possession of machine gun
 Presenting false identification to enter
 Purchase of public office
 Refusal to provide proper identification
 Riot
 Selling false identification
 Solicitation
 Tampering with a witness, informant, victim or juror
 Tampering with public records or information
 Trafficking in dangerous knives
 Trafficking in prison contraband
 Unlawful assembly
 Unlawful interference with law enforcement dogs
 Unlawful prize fighting
 Un-sworn falsification

Person:

Aggravated assault
 Aiding or soliciting suicide
 Assault
 Assault on an emergency medical care provider
 Assault on an officer
 Assault while hunting
 Assault W/Dangerous Weapon
 Criminal restraint
 Criminal restraint by parent
 Criminal threatening
 Criminal use of disabling chemicals
 Disorderly conduct
 Driving to endanger
 Elevated aggravated assault
 Endangering the welfare of a child

Failing to aid injured person or to report a hunting accident
 Felony murder
 Gross sexual assault
 Harassment
 Harassment by telephone
 Indecent conduct
 Kidnapping
 Manslaughter
 Murder
 Reckless conduct
 Refusing to submit to arrest or detention
 Robbery
 Sexual misconduct with a child under 14 years of age
 Solicitation of child by computer to commit a prohibited act
 Stalking
 Terrorizing
 Unlawful sexual contact
 Violation of a protective order
 Violation of privacy
 Visual sexual aggression against a child

Property:

Aggravated criminal invasion of computer privacy
 Aggravated criminal mischief
 Aggravated criminal trespass
 Aggravated forgery
 Arson
 Attempted Burglary
 Burglary
 Burglary of a motor vehicle
 Champerty
 Consolidation
 Criminal invasion of computer privacy
 Criminal mischief
 Criminal mischief w/firearm
 Criminal simulation
 Criminal trespass
 Criminal use of explosives
 Desecration and defacement
 Failure to control or report a dangerous fire
 Falsifying private records
 Forgery
 Illegal possession or sale of gravestones
 Insurance deception
 Interference with cemetery or burial ground
 Marijuana cultivation
 Misuse of credit identification
 Negotiating a worthless instrument
 Possession of forgery devices
 Possession or transfer of burglar's tools
 Receiving stolen property
 Suppressing recordable instrument
 Theft by deception
 Theft by extortion
 Theft by misapplication of property
 Theft by unauthorized taking or transfer
 Theft of a firearm
 Theft of lost, mislaid or mistakenly delivered property
 Theft of services
 Trespass by motor vehicle
 Unauthorized use of property

Appendix III: Tables

Table A1: Class and type of first offenses adjudicated by cohort

Class of offense	Type of offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Change from 1998-2001
Felony	Person	70	67	96	67	300	-4%
	Property	271	207	220	224	922	-18%
	Drugs/Alcohol	9	11	10	23	53	+156%
	Other	9	9	5	16	39	+78%
	Total	359	294	331	330	1,314	
Misdemeanor	Person	308	317	422	465	1,512	+50%
	Property	628	604	820	804	2,856	+26%
	Drugs/Alcohol	77	85	158	262	582	+236%
	Other	31	27	55	45	158	+41%
	Total	1,044	1,033	1,455*	1,576	5,108*	

* Three misdemeanor offenses in 2000 did not have the type of crime recorded.

Table A2: The number offenses for which males and females were adjudicated by cohort

Gender	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Rate*
Male	1,227	1,155	1,605	1,551	5,538	1.54
Female	234	271	433	402	1,340	1.32
Total	1,461	1,426	2,038	1,953	6,878	

* The rate of offenses to juvenile offenders was calculated by dividing the total number of offenses for each gender (Table A2) by the total number of male and female juvenile offenders for each cohort (Table 6).

Table A3: Class and type of recidivating offenses adjudicated by cohort

	Description of Offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Class	Felony	163	151	162	119	595
	Misdemeanor	655	701	898	687	2,941
	Unknown	55	44	41	12	152
Type	Person	219	218	285	202	924
	Property	508	514	599	439	2,060
	Drugs/Alcohol	106	139	167	145	557
	Other	39	25	45	30	139
	Unknown	1	0	5	2	8
	Total	873	896	1,101	818	3,688

Table A4: The demographics of juveniles first adjudicated in each county

		Androscoggin	Cumberland	Kennebec	Penobscot	York
Age	10-12	41 (9%)	30 (4%)	29 (6%)	22 (4%)	35 (5%)
	13	56 (12%)	69 (9%)	54 (11%)	48 (9%)	74 (11%)
	14	73 (15%)	124 (16%)	86 (18%)	86 (17%)	122 (18%)
	15	92 (19%)	173 (23%)	91 (19%)	107 (21%)	147 (22%)
	16	95 (20%)	160 (21%)	111 (24%)	119 (25%)	135 (20%)
	17	103 (21%)	176 (23%)	93 (20%)	118 (23%)	135 (20%)
	18	18 (4%)	33 (4%)	9(2%)	6 (1%)	26 (4%)
	Gender	Male	350 (73%)	595 (78%)	367 (78%)	390 (77%)
Female		128 (27%)	170 (22%)	106 (22%)	116 (23%)	131 (19%)
Total		478	765	473	506	674

Table A5: Recidivism rates* at one year by age for each county

Age	Androscoggin	Cumberland	Kennebec	Penobscot	York
12 and under	22%	13%	28%	18%	14%
13	29%	16%	28%	31%	16%
14	25%	12%	40%	24%	14%
15	27%	14%	35%	29%	20%
16	15%	15%	35%	29%	10%
17	16%	14%	20%	14%	7%
Total	21%	13%	31%	24%	13%

* Recidivism rates were calculated for each county by dividing the number of juveniles who recidivated within one year in each age group by the total number of juveniles adjudicated in each age group, multiplied by 100.

Table A6: The class and type of recidivist offenses by county

		Androscoggin	Cumberland	Kennebec	Penobscot	York
Class	Felony	48 (14%)	61 (14%)	107 (17%)	68 (13%)	55 (13%)
	Misdemeanor	270 (76%)	350 (81%)	507 (81%)	427 (84%)	342 (83%)
	Unknown	36 (10%)	21 (5%)	13 (2%)	14 (3%)	14 (3%)
	Total	354	432	627	509	411
Type	Person	99 (28%)	128 (30%)	139 (22%)	131 (26%)	129 (31%)
	Property	200 (56%)	247(57%)	365 (58%)	274 (54%)	210 (51%)
	Drugs/Alcohol	42 (12%)	35 (8%)	104 (17%)	88 (17%)	48 (12%)
	Other	12 (3%)	21 (5%)	17 (3%)	15 (3%)	23 (6%)
	Unknown	1	1	2	1	1
	Total	354	432	627	509	411

Appendix IV: County Level Data

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Aroostook	96	73	90	102	361
Franklin	17	15	35	50	117
Hancock	43	37	46	41	167
Knox	18	49	59	44	170
Lincoln	22	18	28	32	100
Oxford	13	8	42	43	106
Piscataquis	7	8	15	21	51
Sagadahoc	32	29	43	55	159
Somerset	34	33	64	56	187
Waldo	25	26	41	57	149
Washington	22	40	35	23	120

CURRENT RECIDIVISM RATES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total Recidivism Rate
Aroostook	45	22	34	34	37%
Franklin	5	6	7	15	28%
Hancock	8	5	11	8	19%
Knox	11	31	20	14	45%
Lincoln	7	9	9	5	30%
Oxford	7	3	14	6	28%
Piscataquis	3	3	9	11	51%
Sagadahoc	9	10	20	19	37%
Somerset	11	12	24	16	34%
Waldo	10	10	15	15	34%
Washington	2	9	7	5	19%

RECIDIVISM RATES AT ONE YEAR

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Aroostook	21	14	24	22	22%
Franklin	3	1	5	8	15%
Hancock	6	3	6	5	12%
Knox	6	18	11	9	26%
Lincoln	3	5	7	2	17%
Oxford	4	1	7	1	12%
Piscataquis	2	1	9	7	37%
Sagadahoc	8	6	6	12	20%
Somerset	4	5	15	9	18%
Waldo	4	6	7	9	17%
Washington	1	2	3	4	8%

FIRST OFFENSES 1998

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Aroostook	Felony	9	33	0	3	45
	Misdemeanor	929	63	10	2	104
	Unknown	1	2	1	0	4
	Total	39	98	11	5	153
Franklin	Felony	2	6	0	0	8
	Misdemeanor	4	11	1	0	16
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	17	1	0	24
Hancock	Felony	5	10	3	1	19
	Misdemeanor	15	24	5	1	45
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	20	35	8	2	65
Knox	Felony	2	11	2	0	15
	Misdemeanor	7	19	2	0	28
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9	30	4	0	43
Lincoln	Felony	2	6	0	0	8
	Misdemeanor	4	9	4	1	18
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	15	4	1	26
Oxford	Felony	1	3	0	0	4
	Misdemeanor	3	10	0	0	13
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	13	0	0	17
Piscataquis	Felony	0	2	0	0	2
	Misdemeanor	2	3	2	0	7
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	5	2	0	9
Sagadahoc	Felony	4	11	0	0	15
	Misdemeanor	13	20	10	0	43
	Unknown	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	17	31	11	0	59
Somerset	Felony	1	26	0	0	27
	Misdemeanor	5	27	3	1	36
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	6	54	3	1	64
Waldo	Felony	1	8	0	0	9
	Misdemeanor	7	16	2	0	25
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	24	2	0	34
Washington	Felony	1	6	1	1	9

Misdemeanor	5	17	2	1	25
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	23	3	2	34

FIRST OFFENSES 1999

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Aroostook	Felony	8	27	1	0	36
	Misdemeanor	24	52	9	1	86
	Unknown	3	5	2	0	10
	Total	35	84	12	1	132
Franklin	Felony	0	4	0	0	4
	Misdemeanor	4	9	1	0	14
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	13	1	0	18
Hancock	Felony	4	8	1	1	14
	Misdemeanor	11	25	4	0	40
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	16	33	5	1	55
Knox	Felony	4	3	0	0	7
	Misdemeanor	14	32	12	6	64
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	18	35	13	6	72
Lincoln	Felony	5	7	0	0	12
	Misdemeanor	3	13	2	1	19
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	20	2	1	31
Oxford	Felony	2	0	0	1	3
	Misdemeanor	0	7	1	0	8
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	7	1	1	11
Piscataquis	Felony	1	4	0	0	5
	Misdemeanor	4	3	0	0	7
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	7	0	0	12
Sagadahoc	Felony	4	7	1	0	12
	Misdemeanor	6	21	6	0	33
	Unknown	1	4	1	0	6
	Total	11	32	8	0	51
Somerset	Felony	6	12	1	0	19
	Misdemeanor	10	19	1	2	32
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	16	32	2	2	52

Waldo	Felony	2	2	0	1	5
	Misdemeanor	11	23	4	1	39
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	14	25	4	2	45
Washington	Felony	0	20	0	0	20
	Misdemeanor	18	28	5	0	51
	Unknown	0	3	0	0	3
	Total	18	51	5	0	74

FIRST OFFENSES 2000

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Aroostook	Felony	8	27	1	2	38
	Misdemeanor	30	62	17	2	111
	Unknown	1	5	7	0	14*
	Total	39	94	25	4	163*
Franklin	Felony	4	5	0	1	10
	Misdemeanor	6	24	2	0	32
	Unknown	0	2	0	0	2
	Total	10	31	2	1	44
Hancock	Felony	5	7	1	0	13
	Misdemeanor	19	19	5	3	46
	Unknown	0	2	0	0	2
	Total	24	28	6	3	61
Knox	Felony	4	9	1	0	14
	Misdemeanor	27	34	7	4	72
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	31	44	8	4	87
Lincoln	Felony	5	5	0	0	10
	Misdemeanor	8	19	3	3	33
	Unknown	0	0	1	1	2
	Total	13	24	4	4	45
Oxford	Felony	4	5	0	0	9
	Misdemeanor	13	31	1	1	46
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	17	36	1	1	55
Piscataquis	Felony	1	2	0	0	3
	Misdemeanor	4	10	5	2	21
	Unknown	0	0	2	0	2
	Total	5	12	7	2	26
Sagadahoc	Felony	4	16	1	0	21
	Misdemeanor	13	32	4	1	50
	Unknown	1	3	0	0	4
	Total	18	51	5	1	75

Somerset	Felony	8	22	1	0	31
	Misdemeanor	17	35	2	1	55
	Unknown	2	3	1	0	6
	Total	27	60	4	1	92
Waldo	Felony	6	17	0	0	23
	Misdemeanor	9	29	3	1	43*
	Unknown	2	2	0	0	4
	Total	17	48	3	1	70*
Washington	Felony	8	17	1	0	26
	Misdemeanor	12	36	2	1	51
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	20	54	3	1	78

* One case unknown type

FIRST OFFENSES 2001

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Aroostook	Felony	6	15	4	1	26
	Misdemeanor	33	60	32	3	128
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	1*
	Total	39	75	36	4	155*
Franklin	Felony	4	8	1	0	13
	Misdemeanor	11	25	14	0	50
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15	33	15	0	63
Hancock	Felony	4	8	0	0	12
	Misdemeanor	9	28	7	1	45
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	36	7	1	57
Knox	Felony	2	2	0	1	5
	Misdemeanor	20	20	9	1	50
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	22	22	9	2	55
Lincoln	Felony	7	5	0	0	12
	Misdemeanor	8	15	9	0	32
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	15	21	9	0	45
Oxford	Felony	0	9	2	0	11
	Misdemeanor	16	33	3	0	52
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	16	42	5	0	63
Piscataquis	Felony	0	12	0	0	12
	Misdemeanor	6	14	2	0	22

	Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	7	26	2	0	35
Sagadahoc	Felony	2	12	0	0	14
	Misdemeanor	12	37	9	2	60
	Unknown	0	3	3	1	7
	Total	14	52	12	3	81
Somerset	Felony	5	31	1	4	41
	Misdemeanor	12	42	3	0	57
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	17	74	4	4	99
Waldo	Felony	4	18	1	1	24
	Misdemeanor	21	31	14	2	68
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	25	49	215	3	92
Washington	Felony	5	5	2	0	12
	Misdemeanor	9	14	1	1	25
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	14	19	3	1	37

* One case unknown type

Credits

The *Maine Department of Corrections Juvenile Recidivism Report, 1998-2001* was produced through a cooperative agreement between the Maine Department of Corrections and the Maine Statistical Analysis Center.

Maine Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services

Bartlett Stoodley
Roxy Hennings
Jim Hussiere
Tova Starbird-DeVos
Daniel Harfoush
Kathleen Matthews
Bernadette Luxton
Cynthia Brann
Lou Ann Bachelder
Mark Boger
Ginger Jackson
David Barrett
Susan Colson
Christine Ross
Carolyn Chandler
Jane Lenentine

Maine Statistical Analysis Center

Moire Kenny, Report Author
Carmen Dorsey
George Shaler
Mark Rubin
Tina Aubut
Sheri Moulton

Funding provided by the Maine Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services
For more information about this report, call (207) 287-4378

© Maine Department of Corrections